

YUMERA
Japanese Photographer
All kinds of Photographic Work done in latest styles also Passport Photos
Developing and Printing for Amateurs a Specialty
No. 24, Queen's Road Central
Tel. 224.

The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

Sup. Cons.

OVERLAND CHINA MAIL
(PUBLISHED EVERY MAIL DAY)
Contains the Week's News of Hongkong and the Far East.
Price (including Postage) 10c per part of the world \$1.00 per annum.

No. 17,119.

一月四日八十一年九千九百一

HONGKONG, MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1918.

牛年歲次庚午

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month

THORNE'S
OLD VAT
No. 4.
SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS.
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS
HONGKONG.
TEL. 618

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN or ASIATIC or INDIAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 8 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Post Offices. The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO., WHICH ARE VERTING THE SEALS OF THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., AND THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AS AT DECEMBER, 1914.
£23,970,387.
I.—Authorized Capital £24,000,000
Subscribed Capital £24,000,000
Paid-up Capital £24,000,000
II.—Fire Funds £3,887,500
III.—Life & Annuity Funds £17,507,550
Sinking Fund Account £28,250
£23,970,387
Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,456
Life & Annuity Branches £2,141,593
Revenue Marine Department £37,239
Other Receipts £78,340
£23,970,387

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAY
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 3.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
3.45 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. to 4.15 p.m. Every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every quarter of an hour.

NIGHT CARS AS ON WEEK DAYS.
8.00 p.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 3.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
3.45 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 4.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS AS ON WEEK DAYS.

EXTRA CARS AT 12 MIDNIGHT.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement with the Company's Office, Alexandra Building, Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No. 24, Queen's Road Central. Payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or Cheques or Comptons or other remittances by wire.

JOHN W. HUMPHREY & SON,
General Agents.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.
KOWLOON BAY.

Steam and Motor Vessels,
Steel Building Work of every Description,
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the following revised Passage Fares between Hongkong & Canton will come into force on 25th March, 1918.

Dayboats Nightboats

Saloon, Single \$5.00 \$7.00
Return 3.00 12.00

2nd Class, Single 2.00 1.80

3rd Class, Single 1.00 .90

Deck

In addition to the above, for the convenience of the travelling public a special 1st Class Return Ticket at Hongkong Currency \$31. and Chinese Currency \$11.50 available one way by Railways and the other by the Company's vessels will also be issued.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings.—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.

From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Sailings.—To Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.) and 2 p.m. (Sundays 1 p.m.).

From Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.).

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
Established 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND 4" to 15" CABLE LAID 6" to 15" 4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1918.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

WATSON'S HYGIENOL

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED AND PERFECTLY SAFE DISINFECTANT.

The best preventative of

INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SOLD ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
TEL. 16.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

NOW RECONSTRUCTED.

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDRIES. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over 100 years experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft over 300 feet long.

Town Office, 24, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong. Telephone No. 450.

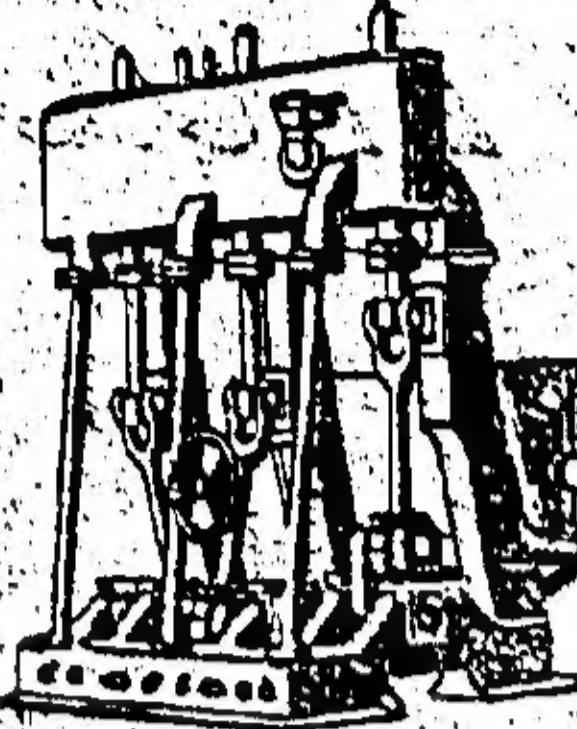
Shipyard: Shau-Kei-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 9.

Established 1860. Apply.

WONG PING WA, Manager.

Hongkong, April 1, 1918.

BUSINESS NOTICES



TAIKOO DOCKYARD

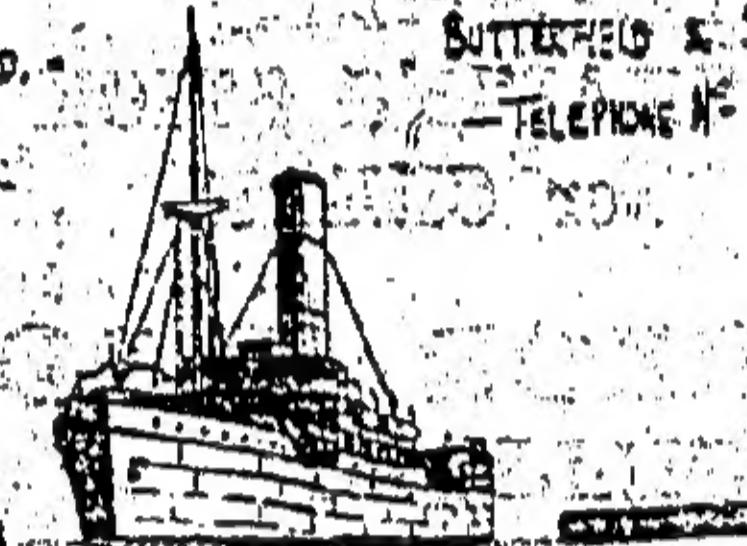
BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY
OF HONGKONG LTD.

AGENTS:

BUTTERFIELD & SWINE

TELEPHONE 4121



SAINT GEORGE'S DAY SURPRISE.

WATCH THIS SPACE.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

PORTLAND CEMENT

15 bags of 375 lbs. net.

15 bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL

AND

GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART

MANAGER

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.

15 Minutes from Landing Stage.

Under the Management of

Mrs. BLAIR.

TO THOSE GOING AWAY

Keep in touch with local happenings

BY SUBSCRIBING TO

"THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

All the News of Hongkong and the Far East.

THE GREAT BATTLE.

RENEWED ENEMY EFFORTS DEFEATED.

ENEMY'S FAILURE TO TAKE ARRAS.

Reuter's Service to the China Mail.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S REPORT.

ENEMY FAILURE TO CAPTURE ARRAS.

A FURTHER HEAVY BLOW EXPECTED.

London, Mar. 31.

2.20 p.m.

Reuter's Special Correspondent at the British Headquarters, wiring on the tenth day of the battle, says:

"We can regard the situation with more confidence than a week ago. During the last few days the Germans' progress in front of the British Armies has been almost trifling. Except for a determined attack with the object of capturing Arras and turning our flank in that direction the Germans have attempted no operations on a large scale and in the vast majority of minor encounters we had much the better of the exchanges, this being conspicuously true of the area from Arras to Albert and about the Aisne, where the Germans repeatedly made victorious (vigorously) drives to capture local strategical positions."

"How great their losses during the whole of the ten days have been it is impossible to compute. The Germans have now put into the crucible of battle over 80 Divisions of infantry, all of which have been, more or less, unmercifully hammered."

"Within the last few days comparatively few new German Divisions have been thrust into the line, which probably means that the enemy is preparing a second great blow, which may fall any time with all the tremendous might that was behind the Germans' first blow, but it failed for nowhere did the Germans make that gap which was the whole end of their endeavour, and to-day we stand unshaken across their path."

"Seven Divisions of good troops tried to take Arras, but failed. The decisive check to the German advance on Arras is important, for it further delays the enemy's plan of campaign."

FIELD-MARSHAL HAIG THANKS GENERAL BOTHA.

London, Mar. 31.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:

"Our aeroplanes concentrated yesterday on the battle-front southward of the Somme, where large columns of enemy were advancing, on whom we dropped many bombs and fired thousands of rounds."

"There was a good deal of air-fighting, the enemy's aeroplanes being particularly active."

"We brought down nine machines and drove down two others. Two of ours are missing."

"We last night dropped 12 tons of bombs on Bapaume and the roads in the vicinity, also roads and villages eastward of Arras, directly hitting dumps and transport railway line."

"Please accept the Army's hearty thanks for your message. All ranks of the British Armies in France are greatly cheered by your generous appreciation of their efforts in this great struggle, and are very proud of the confidence which the people of our great Empire place in their Armies' ability to win."

JAPAN'S FOREMOST GENERAL CONGRATULATES BRITISH ARMY.

London, Mar. 31.

Replies to General Botha's message, cabled on the 20th instant, Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has telegraphed:

"A vigorous counter-attack restored our line at Luce Valley. We repulsed heavily two attacks on our front from Marœuil to the gallant stand of the British and French troops against the recalcitrant enemy's onslaught, with superior strength. "I rely," he said, "on the bravery of the British and French troops and completely believe in their final victory."

"Lord Derby replied on behalf of the British Army, saying: "I hasten to express the Army's sincere thanks for your kind message. We are very grateful for this further mark of interest and sympathy." The fact that the gallant stand of the French and British Armies is approved by our foremost Allies will be an important factor in furthering our cause."

"(Continued on page 3.)

Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.PROPRIETORS
"Ye-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.
Codes used
Bentley's
A. & A. 4th & 5th Editions.
A. I. Telegraphic Code.Telegraphic Address
"HUGHES" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),WEDNESDAY,
the 3rd April, 1918, commencing at
2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,AN ASSORTMENT OF
HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c.,
Comprising:—Single and Double Plain and
Ham-stitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, Bed
Quilts, Table Cloths, Pure Linen Damask
Serviettes, Bath Sheets, Bath Towels,
Turkish Towels,
&c., &c., &c.,
Trunks—Cash.HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong Mar. 27, 1918. 276

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),WEDNESDAY,
the 3rd April, 1918, commencing at
2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,TEAK WOOD AND BLACKWOOD
FURNITURE, BRASS AND TEAK
TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS,
CARPETS, PICTURES, &c.,AND AN ASSORTMENT OF
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
As follows:—Arm-chairs and Chesterfield Sofas, Card
Tables, Upholstered Suites, &c., Bed-
room Furniture comprising Double and
Single Brass and Brass-mounted Bed-
steads, and Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards,
Dinner Wagons, Extension Dining
Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional
Tables, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery,
Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery,
Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils,
Sundry Electro-Plated Ware.Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood
and Teakwood Screens, Blackwood
Furniture, including large 6-fold Black-
wood Screen with 6-coloured Panels,
Side Tables, &c., Engravings, Pictures,
&c., &c., Tea-cups and Saucers, Iron Safe,
Several Carpets, &c., &c.

Also:—

2 PIANOS and 1 RUBBER TYRED
RICKSHA.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Trunks—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Mar. 27, 1918. 275

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidators
of the Firm of Messrs. FURNACE
LOWMEYER & CO., to sell by Public
Auction, onFRIDAY,
the 6th April, 1918, commencing at
11 a.m., at Ma-tan-kok,
Kowloon City Road.A QUANTITY OF
SECOND-HAND CONTRACTORS'
PLANT,Two 15-ft. Invincible vertical double
crank compound set condensing twin
series direct acting centrifugal pumping
engines (one left hand and one right
hand) steam cylinder 4 in. by 21 in.
12 in. stroke with the necessary fittings
and section and delivery pipes for a lift
of about 90 feet.Two Gates Rock and Ore Breakers
(Allis Chalmers Co.) one No. 6 right
angle style and one No. 3 right angle
style with revolving screens, concaves
tines and fittings.One 20 in. by 10 in. Blake Crusher
(Fraser & Chalmers) with manganese
jaw plates.Two Taylor's patent 1 yard Concrete
Mixers with Steel Framing and fittings,
various and spare gear.One six Double Cylinder Manchester
Pump by Pearns 7 in. and 15 in. cylinders
24 in. stroke with auction and delivery
pipes about 90 ft.One 12 H. P. double cyl. Robey Portable
Engine, with usual fittings and
mountings.One six-in. belt-driven Centrifugal Pump
with auction and delivery pipes about
75-80 ft.A quantity of Steel Wire Rope, Old
Metal &c.

On view from 2nd April.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Mar. 29, 1918. 161

WAR TIME NERVOUSNESS.

In these times of war-strain many people are living in an unnatural condition of nervous excitement. Unless something is done to correct it, the inevitable result will be a nervous breakdown, an exhaustion of nervous energy that may take a very serious and unforeseen turn.

Neurosis is one such result with its accompaniment of worry, irritability, oversensitivity, and severe headaches. This means that the patient has lost the power to recover and store up energy. The condition will grow worse if not corrected.

The treatment necessary is one of nutrition of the nerve cells, requiring a time tonic, not a mere stimulant. As the nerves get their nourishment from the blood, the treatment must be directed towards building up the blood. Dr. Williams' pink pills act directly on the blood, and have proved of the greatest benefit in many cases of neurosis and other nervous disorders. A tendency to anemia, or bloodlessness, which is shown by most neurotic patients, is also corrected by these tonic pills.

Start Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people to-day and begin to get steady nerves. Most dealers sell them at obtainable \$1.50 per bottle, 90 for six, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Suzhou Road, Shanghai.

Two things YOU can do.

1. Sickness means savings lost; so keep well and strong by taking Dr. Williams' pink pills. They will help you to save, and to earn your living without loss or interruption.

2. Put all your savings into War Bonds; for in that way you help to win the war and at the same time your savings increase in value. To-day is the best day to do both.

AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),WEDNESDAY,
the 3rd April, 1918, commencing at
2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,One Hand Painted Dresden Tea Service,
Vases, &c.

Cut-glass Bowls, Jugs, Dishes, &c.

One Set of Venetian Glassware, large

Ivory Carvings and Ornaments.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Mar. 28, 1918. 281

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

GALESSEND, 100 THE PEAK,
6 ROOMS.
Apply C. H. GALE,
P. W. D.

Hongkong, Mar. 28, 1918. 277

FOR SALE

TUSCULUM, Barker Road, 135 Peak.

Apply—

DUNCAN CLARK,
LAW, CRAWFORD & CO.
Hongkong, Mar. 1, 1918. 195

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell at their Sales
Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,

MOTOR YACHT

Built 1916, had very little usage,

Hull Teakwood

Length, water-line 29' 6"; over all 32'

Beam 7' 3"

Draft 3' 3"

Motor "Scripte", Heavy duty 14 H. P.

Complete with Lavatory, Refrigerator,

Suit of Sails, and all Accessories.

Price and full particulars may be had

from the Undersigned.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Mar. 9, 1918. 37

TO LET

TO LET

OFFICES in York Building.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST.

MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO LET

The Man Who Gets There

IMMEDIATE ENTRY from very

desirable SHOES situated in Ice

House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel,

recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply

to the Manager, Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.

23 Connaught Road Central.

Hongkong, August 2, 1917. 3003

TO LET

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Four roomed houses in Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCIAL

CO., LTD.

Alexandra Buildings,

Hongkong, August 12, 1917.

PRICES \$1.25 and \$2.20

OF ALL CHEMISTS

The man who has blood—

real rich red blood and

plenty of it in his body.

WATERBURY'S

METABOLIZED

COD LIVER OIL

COMPOUND

makes blood—lots of it—

giving, brain nourishing,

strength replenishing blood/

OF ALL CHEMISTS

The Morning Post states that with

the concurrence of Sir Douglas Haig

the British and French Governments

have decided to appoint General Foch

Generalissimo of the British and

French Armies on the Western Front

during the present operations, in

order to obviate difficulties due to

the making up of British and French

troops, till all our guns were with

drawn.

The man who has blood—

real rich red blood and

plenty of it in his body.

WATERBURY'S

METABOLIZED

COD LIVER OIL

COMPOUND

makes blood—lots of it—

giving, brain nourishing,

strength replenishing blood/

OF ALL CHEMISTS

The man who has blood—

real rich red blood and

plenty of it in his body.

WATERBURY'S

METABOLIZED

COD LIVER OIL

COMPOUND

makes blood—lots of it—

giving, brain nourishing,

strength replenishing blood/

OF ALL CHEMISTS

The man who has blood—

real rich red blood and

plenty of it in his body.

WATERBURY'S

METABOLIZED

COD LIVER OIL

COMPOUND

makes blood—lots of it—

giving, brain nourishing,

strength replenishing blood/

OF ALL CHEMISTS

The man who has blood—

real rich red blood and

plenty of it in his body.

WATERBURY'S

METABOLIZED

COD LIVER OIL

WATSON'S NAZALINE.

AN IDEAL.

ANTISEPTIC and PROPHYLACTIC OINTMENT.

Specially useful for the prevention of CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER and other infectious diseases.

Gives quick relief in all cases of COLD IN THE HEAD, NASAL CATARRH, Etc.

PREPARED ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD., KONGKONG.

Telephone No. 16.

To-day's Advertisement

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Company's Steamship "SHIZUOKA MARU" having arrived Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the HONGKONG and KOWLOON WHARF and GODOWN CO., Godown Wharf, where each consignment will be marked out mark by mark and delivery may be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Upwards Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Nov. To-day.

Goods not cleared by the 5th April, 1918, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignee and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Agents.

Hongkong, April 1, 1918.

287

THE CALENDAR.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

WEDNESDAY, April 3.—
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture &c. at Hughes & Hough's.
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Linen, &c. at Hughes & Hough's.

FRIDAY, April 5.—

Ching Ming Festival.
11 a.m.—Auction of Messrs. Puchard, Lowther & Co. Contractors plant at Maizauk.

SATURDAY, April 13.—
3 p.m.—Marathon Race.

THE 'CHINA MAIL'

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is \$6 per annum; per quarter and per month "pro rata".

The "China Mail" is delivered free to subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.

Postage is charged at the rate of fifty cents per month.

Orders for extra copies of the "China Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts., Credit 20 cts. per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland China Mail" is \$12 per annum; postage \$1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty-five cents each.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on pages 2, 3, 6, and 7 should be sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on pages 1, 4, 5 and 8 should be sent not later than 1 p.m.

New Advertisements should be sent in before 2 p.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered to a fixed period will be retained until countermanded.

General Address: "Mail," Hongkong, C. H. C. 5th Edition.

Telephone No. 22.

THE CHINA MAIL LIMITED.

OVERLAND CHINA MAIL

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "CHINA MAIL".

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS OF THE WORLD.

THE WEEK'S REPORTS OF THE TRAGEDY INQUIRY.

PRICE 10 cts. (each) per Copy.

fact is more clearly emphasised in the further excerpts from Prince LICHNOWSKY's Memorandum which have been published since. He has put it on record that "Berlin insisted on war. I could get no other answer from Berlin." Of course, it was never intended that this Memorandum should be published at the present time. It was a confidential document intended for the family archives and, perhaps, for the benefit of historians of a future generation. But the people of the British Empire and the countries allied to it in the present war will not quarrel with the German Socialists responsible for the breach of confidence which has led to the publication of this most convincing proof from the pen of the ex-German Ambassador to London that the Kaiser and his Government, in denying their responsibility for the war and imputing it to England have been guilty of the most deliberate dishonesty. The whole history of the war has clearly revealed that it was not undertaken by Germany "for the purposes of defence" but was inspired solely by schemes of the most amazing aggression.

BIRTH.
LLOYD.—On March 24, at Shanghai, to the wife of the late Captain R. H. LLOYD, a daughter.

DEATH.
BONDFIELD.—At Shanghai, on March 24th, MARGARET SUSAN, beloved wife of the Revd. G. H. BONDFIELD, D.D.; aged 63 years.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, April 1, 1918.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Shanghai Hotels, Ltd. have paid a dividend of 75 cents equal to 10 per cent.

News has reached Macao of trouble in the Portuguese possession of Timer owing to scarcity of food due to lack of shipping communications.

The weekly religious meeting of the Helens May Institute will take place on Tuesday afternoon at 5.30. The meeting is open to all women.

THE CAT OUT OF THE BAG.
GERMAN statesmen have been at great pains repeatedly during the past three years and a half to refute the clear evidence of the official correspondence published by the various Governments of the Entente Powers that Germany is entirely responsible for the appalling crime of imposing this unparalleled war upon the world. The German Government has deliberately concealed from the German people the truth of the matter, and it is only since the unauthorised publication of a private memorandum written on the subject by Prince LICHNOWSKY, who at the time was the German Ambassador to London, that the Government has undertaken to publish the official correspondence in greater detail. It is hardly to be expected, however, that this amended issue of the German White Book will reveal all that the archives of the German Government could reveal, and we know from what has just been said in the Reichstag that the mouth of Prince LICHNOWSKY is sealed under a threat of prosecution for high treason. It is obvious that the Ambassador to London was in the best possible position to know precisely what the attitude of the German Government was at that time, and his Memorandum sets out with perfect frankness what took place.

The following resolution is to come before the annual ratepayers' meeting at Potsdam on July 5th, 1914, nearly a full month before the actual declaration of war, and as having been instructed to "induce the English Press to be friendly if Austria should give Serbia her death blow." The Memorandum shows very clearly how anxious the British Government was to avert war. An attempt was made in the Reichstag by the German Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs to belittle the value of these revelations by attributing the Prince's views to "a strong optimism with reference to the German relations with England which did not agree with the views of the German Foreign Office." In the light of what Prince LICHNOWSKY says about the agreement which the British Government was ready to sign for the purposes of amicably meeting Germany's Colonial aspirations (evidently not so well understood then as they are today), that statement by Dr. STRAUSS seems as far as any Minister dare go in admitting that Germany had made up her mind to go to war. But it can mean nothing else. That

A discriminating burglar on Sunday night, the 24th ult., entered the show room of Messrs. Laverne & Clark, 3 Kiukung Road, Shanghai, and got away with nearly \$10,000 worth of jewellery, mostly gem-set gold and platinum.

A fire broke out about quarter past two this afternoon in the operating room of the Bijou Cinematograph, Wyndham Street. The fire originated among the films and a great volume of smoke issued from the building. In response to a call the fire brigade soon appeared on the scene and the outbreak was quickly suppressed. At the time of going to press we were unable to ascertain the extent of the damage.

The following resolution is to come before the annual ratepayers' meeting at Potsdam on July 5th, 1914, nearly a full month before the actual declaration of war, and as having been instructed to "induce the English Press to be friendly if Austria should give Serbia her death blow." The Memorandum shows very clearly how anxious the British Government was to avert war. An attempt was made in the Reichstag by the German Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs to belittle the value of these revelations by attributing the Prince's views to "a strong optimism with reference to the German relations with England which did not agree with the views of the German Foreign Office." In the light of what Prince LICHNOWSKY says about the agreement which the British Government was ready to sign for the purposes of amicably meeting Germany's Colonial aspirations (evidently not so well understood then as they are today), that statement by Dr. STRAUSS seems as far as any Minister dare go in admitting that Germany had made up her mind to go to war. But it can mean nothing else. That

A fire broke out about quarter past two this afternoon in the operating room of the Bijou Cinematograph, Wyndham Street. The fire originated among the films and a great volume of smoke issued from the building. In response to a call the fire brigade soon appeared on the scene and the outbreak was quickly suppressed. At the time of going to press we were unable to ascertain the extent of the damage.

The following resolution is to come before the annual ratepayers' meeting at Potsdam on July 5th, 1914, nearly a full month before the actual declaration of war, and as having been instructed to "induce the English Press to be friendly if Austria should give Serbia her death blow." The Memorandum shows very clearly how anxious the British Government was to avert war. An attempt was made in the Reichstag by the German Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs to belittle the value of these revelations by attributing the Prince's views to "a strong optimism with reference to the German relations with England which did not agree with the views of the German Foreign Office." In the light of what Prince LICHNOWSKY says about the agreement which the British Government was ready to sign for the purposes of amicably meeting Germany's Colonial aspirations (evidently not so well understood then as they are today), that statement by Dr. STRAUSS seems as far as any Minister dare go in admitting that Germany had made up her mind to go to war. But it can mean nothing else. That

A fire broke out about quarter past two this afternoon in the operating room of the Bijou Cinematograph, Wyndham Street. The fire originated among the films and a great volume of smoke issued from the building. In response to a call the fire brigade soon appeared on the scene and the outbreak was quickly suppressed. At the time of going to press we were unable to ascertain the extent of the damage.

The following resolution is to come before the annual ratepayers' meeting at Potsdam on July 5th, 1914, nearly a full month before the actual declaration of war, and as having been instructed to "induce the English Press to be friendly if Austria should give Serbia her death blow." The Memorandum shows very clearly how anxious the British Government was to avert war. An attempt was made in the Reichstag by the German Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs to belittle the value of these revelations by attributing the Prince's views to "a strong optimism with reference to the German relations with England which did not agree with the views of the German Foreign Office." In the light of what Prince LICHNOWSKY says about the agreement which the British Government was ready to sign for the purposes of amicably meeting Germany's Colonial aspirations (evidently not so well understood then as they are today), that statement by Dr. STRAUSS seems as far as any Minister dare go in admitting that Germany had made up her mind to go to war. But it can mean nothing else. That

A fire broke out about quarter past two this afternoon in the operating room of the Bijou Cinematograph, Wyndham Street. The fire originated among the films and a great volume of smoke issued from the building. In response to a call the fire brigade soon appeared on the scene and the outbreak was quickly suppressed. At the time of going to press we were unable to ascertain the extent of the damage.

The following resolution is to come before the annual ratepayers' meeting at Potsdam on July 5th, 1914, nearly a full month before the actual declaration of war, and as having been instructed to "induce the English Press to be friendly if Austria should give Serbia her death blow." The Memorandum shows very clearly how anxious the British Government was to avert war. An attempt was made in the Reichstag by the German Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs to belittle the value of these revelations by attributing the Prince's views to "a strong optimism with reference to the German relations with England which did not agree with the views of the German Foreign Office." In the light of what Prince LICHNOWSKY says about the agreement which the British Government was ready to sign for the purposes of amicably meeting Germany's Colonial aspirations (evidently not so well understood then as they are today), that statement by Dr. STRAUSS seems as far as any Minister dare go in admitting that Germany had made up her mind to go to war. But it can mean nothing else. That

A fire broke out about quarter past two this afternoon in the operating room of the Bijou Cinematograph, Wyndham Street. The fire originated among the films and a great volume of smoke issued from the building. In response to a call the fire brigade soon appeared on the scene and the outbreak was quickly suppressed. At the time of going to press we were unable to ascertain the extent of the damage.

The following resolution is to come before the annual ratepayers' meeting at Potsdam on July 5th, 1914, nearly a full month before the actual declaration of war, and as having been instructed to "induce the English Press to be friendly if Austria should give Serbia her death blow." The Memorandum shows very clearly how anxious the British Government was to avert war. An attempt was made in the Reichstag by the German Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs to belittle the value of these revelations by attributing the Prince's views to "a strong optimism with reference to the German relations with England which did not agree with the views of the German Foreign Office." In the light of what Prince LICHNOWSKY says about the agreement which the British Government was ready to sign for the purposes of amicably meeting Germany's Colonial aspirations (evidently not so well understood then as they are today), that statement by Dr. STRAUSS seems as far as any Minister dare go in admitting that Germany had made up her mind to go to war. But it can mean nothing else. That

A fire broke out about quarter past two this afternoon in the operating room of the Bijou Cinematograph, Wyndham Street. The fire originated among the films and a great volume of smoke issued from the building. In response to a call the fire brigade soon appeared on the scene and the outbreak was quickly suppressed. At the time of going to press we were unable to ascertain the extent of the damage.

The following resolution is to come before the annual ratepayers' meeting at Potsdam on July 5th, 1914, nearly a full month before the actual declaration of war, and as having been instructed to "induce the English Press to be friendly if Austria should give Serbia her death blow." The Memorandum shows very clearly how anxious the British Government was to avert war. An attempt was made in the Reichstag by the German Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs to belittle the value of these revelations by attributing the Prince's views to "a strong optimism with reference to the German relations with England which did not agree with the views of the German Foreign Office." In the light of what Prince LICHNOWSKY says about the agreement which the British Government was ready to sign for the purposes of amicably meeting Germany's Colonial aspirations (evidently not so well understood then as they are today), that statement by Dr. STRAUSS seems as far as any Minister dare go in admitting that Germany had made up her mind to go to war. But it can mean nothing else. That

A fire broke out about quarter past two this afternoon in the operating room of the Bijou Cinematograph, Wyndham Street. The fire originated among the films and a great volume of smoke issued from the building. In response to a call the fire brigade soon appeared on the scene and the outbreak was quickly suppressed. At the time of going to press we were unable to ascertain the extent of the damage.

The following resolution is to come before the annual ratepayers' meeting at Potsdam on July 5th, 1914, nearly a full month before the actual declaration of war, and as having been instructed to "induce the English Press to be friendly if Austria should give Serbia her death blow." The Memorandum shows very clearly how anxious the British Government was to avert war. An attempt was made in the Reichstag by the German Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs to belittle the value of these revelations by attributing the Prince's views to "a strong optimism with reference to the German relations with England which did not agree with the views of the German Foreign Office." In the light of what Prince LICHNOWSKY says about the agreement which the British Government was ready to sign for the purposes of amicably meeting Germany's Colonial aspirations (evidently not so well understood then as they are today), that statement by Dr. STRAUSS seems as far as any Minister dare go in admitting that Germany had made up her mind to go to war. But it can mean nothing else. That

A fire broke out about quarter past two this afternoon in the operating room of the Bijou Cinematograph, Wyndham Street. The fire originated among the films and a great volume of smoke issued from the building. In response to a call the fire brigade soon appeared on the scene and the outbreak was quickly suppressed. At the time of going to press we were unable to ascertain the extent of the damage.

The following resolution is to come before the annual ratepayers' meeting at Potsdam on July 5th, 1914, nearly a full month before the actual declaration of war, and as having been instructed to "induce the English Press to be friendly if Austria should give Serbia her death blow." The Memorandum shows very clearly how anxious the British Government was to avert war. An attempt was made in the Reichstag by the German Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs to belittle the value of these revelations by attributing the Prince's views to "a strong optimism with reference to the German relations with England which did not agree with the views of the German Foreign Office." In the light of what Prince LICHNOWSKY says about the agreement which the British Government was ready to sign for the purposes of amicably meeting Germany's Colonial aspirations (evidently not so well understood then as they are today), that statement by Dr. STRAUSS seems as far as any Minister dare go in admitting that Germany had made up her mind to go to war. But it can mean nothing else. That

A fire broke out about quarter past two this afternoon in the operating room of the Bijou Cinematograph, Wyndham Street. The fire originated among the films and a great volume of smoke issued from the building. In response to a call the fire brigade soon appeared on the scene and the outbreak was quickly suppressed. At the time of going to press we were unable to ascertain the extent of the damage.

The following resolution is to come before the annual ratepayers' meeting at Potsdam on July 5th, 1914, nearly a full month before the actual declaration of war, and as having been instructed to "induce the English Press to be friendly if Austria should give Serbia her death blow." The Memorandum shows very clearly how anxious the British Government was to avert war. An attempt was made in the Reichstag by the German Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs to belittle the value of these revelations by attributing the Prince's views to "a strong optimism with reference to the German relations with England which did not agree with the views of the German Foreign Office." In the light of what Prince LICHNOWSKY says about the agreement which the British Government was ready to sign for the purposes of amicably meeting Germany's Colonial aspirations (evidently not so well understood then as they are today), that statement by Dr. STRAUSS seems as far as any Minister dare go in admitting that Germany had made up her mind to go to war. But it can mean nothing else. That

A fire broke out about quarter past two this afternoon in the operating room of the Bijou Cinematograph, Wyndham Street. The fire originated among the films and a great volume of smoke issued from the building. In response to a call the fire brigade soon appeared on the scene and the outbreak was quickly suppressed. At the time of going to press we were unable to ascertain the extent of the damage.

The following resolution is to come before the annual ratepayers' meeting at Potsdam on July 5th, 1914, nearly a full month before the actual declaration of war, and as having been instructed to "induce the English Press to be friendly if Austria should give Serbia her death blow." The Memorandum shows very clearly how anxious the British Government was to avert war. An attempt was made in the Reichstag by the German Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs to belittle the value of these revelations by attributing the Prince's views to "a strong optimism with reference to the German relations with England which did not agree with the views of the German Foreign Office." In the light of what Prince LICHNOWSKY says about the agreement which the British Government was ready to sign for the purposes of amicably meeting Germany's Colonial aspirations (evidently not so well understood then as they are today), that statement by Dr. STRAUSS seems as far as any Minister dare go in admitting that Germany had made up her mind to go to war. But it can mean nothing else. That

A fire broke out about quarter past two this afternoon in the operating room of the Bijou Cinematograph, Wyndham Street. The fire originated among the films and a great volume of smoke issued from the building. In response to a call the fire brigade soon appeared on the scene and the outbreak was quickly suppressed. At the time of going to press we were unable to ascertain the extent of the damage.

The following resolution is to come before the annual ratepayers' meeting at Potsdam on July 5th, 1914, nearly a full month before the actual declaration of war, and as having been instructed to "induce the English Press to be friendly if Austria should give Serbia her death blow." The Memorandum shows very clearly how anxious the British Government was to avert war. An attempt was made in the Reichstag by the German Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs to belittle the value of these revelations by

THE GREAT BATTLE.

RENEWED ENEMY EFFORTS DEFEATED.

ENEMY'S FAILURE TO TAKE ARRAS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

FRENCH FRONT.

NUGE ENEMY RESERVES FOR ANOTHER ATTACK.

BATTLE PROMISES TO BE OF LONG DURATION.

LONDON, Mar. 31.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters says:

The enemy is firmly held west of Montdidier, where the broken ground facilitates the defence. His nearest point to Amiens is 18 miles.

All accounts agree as to the severity of his losses, but it must be remembered that of the 80 to 90 Divisions thrown into battle probably only one-fifth have been withdrawn. He, therefore, has still huge numbers to throw for another attack, and the battle promises to be of long duration.

German cavalry has been reported repeatedly in the districts of Ham, Nesles and Pommere, but never in numbers, exceeding one regiment. Mounted troops have been seen to be employed chiefly for the conveyance of information and as supports to infantry advanced posts.

The German air service has taken little part in the battle. Enemy aeroplanes make very few long-distance flights by day, and have done little more than make a few flights over the battle-field to report the progress of attacks or execute bombing raids close to the Front.

The French Air Service is taking an important part in the work of harassing enemy troops and dislocating communications.

Reports as yet are incomplete, but it is known that for three days during the past week the French brought down between 20 to 30 German aeroplanes.

On the 22nd instant the French bombing squadrons dropped 10,000 kilogrammes of explosives on German depots, railways and railway stations:

on the 24th 14,000 kilograms of bombs were dropped and night raids were continued. From the 23rd the French squadrons have flown over enemy positions by day at low altitudes, using bombs and machine-guns against troops marching in bivouac, and attacking troops and tanks with excellent results. Since the 25th our mastery of the air has been complete, and important roads from Chauny and Guise to Ham have been kept continuously under fire.

On the 27th a big air attack was carried out against enemy troops behind the front, machine-guns being used with striking success.

GREAT BATTLE ON FRENCH FRONT.

MAGNIFICENT FRENCH COUNTER-ATTACKS RESTORE THE LINE.

LONDON, Mar. 31,

1.30 a.m.

A French communiqué states:—The battle, begun on the Moronvilliers front, has continued the entire day, increasing in violence and extending to a front of 60 kilometres. The Germans, despite the enormous losses, multiplied their assaults. Incessant French counter-attacks everywhere stopped the furious thrust in the region of Orvillers, Le Plémont and Plessis-de-Roye, which was especially a scene of desperate fights, the villages changing hands several times. Two German Divisions gained a footing of Le Plémont and Plessis-de-Roye, but they were swept away by a magnificent counter-attack, which restored the line.

Attacking masses at certain points were caught in a terrible artillery fire and retired in disorder, leaving the ground covered with corpses.

The enemy losses exceed those of the preceding days.

AMERICAN FORCES PLACED UNDER GENERALISSIMO FOCH.

PARIS, Mar. 31. Generalissimo Foch, General Petain, Premier Clemenceau and General Pershing have met at the front.

General Pershing, greeting Generalissimo Foch, placed all the American forces at his disposal, to use as he wished and said that the American people were proud to participate in the greatest and grandest battle in history.

LONDON, Mar. 30.

Hitherto there has been no official announcement as regards General Foch, but the *Morning Post* statement, cabbed this morning, is repeated by other newspapers, and is generally accepted to be correct. It has been understood for sometime that if General Foch is not actually placed in absolute command, he will be playing an almost equally important part in co-ordinating the British and French operations. It is recognised that the absence of a Supreme Command in a time like the present will be very disadvantageous because, apart from the supreme question of strategy, it is pointed out that the management of the reserves is largely a matter of roads and railways.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S CONGRATULATIONS TO THE GENERALISSIMO.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 30.

President Wilson has cabled to Generalissimo Foch congratulating him upon his new authority. Such unity of command, the President says, is a most hopeful augury of ultimate success. "We are following with profound interest," he adds, "the bold and brilliant action of your Forces."

GREAT BRITAIN'S REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

LONDON, Mar. 31.

The revenue for the year is £707,234,565 as compared with £573,427,582 last year.

All sources show increases, except excise.

The chief increases are £50,294,000 excess profits and £34,476,000 income.

The expenditure is £2,658,221,405 as compared with £2,198,112,710 last year.

corresponding to the anticipated needs of each state.

The progress of the infantry was calculated at 200 metres per minute, which is twice the rate allowed in previous occasions.

Trench mortar detachments, according to the prisoners followed the first waves of infantry, halted and opened fire. As soon as open country was reached, the enemy advanced by means of heavy blows, delivered in rapid succession, massing troops assaulting quickly in order to bring about the local reversal of our line. The moment our men fell back the Germans would follow, thus threatening the French units which had not retired, and then subjected them to a fresh frontal attack. If the evidence of prisoners is to be trusted, the troops who hasten to follow up the retreating enemy in the line are driven into the breach with the lash.

LONG-RANGE BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS.

THE CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Mar. 31.

A French official report, dated the 30th instant, states:—

The German long-range gun continued to bombard the region of Paris, during the day.

Eight were killed, including four women, and 87 injured, including nine women and seven children.

THE BRITISH PREMIER TO THE FRENCH PREMIER.

LONDON, Mar. 30.

The Press Bureau states:—

Mr. Lloyd George has sent the following message to Mr. Clemenceau, the French Premier:

"Great Britain is calm and resolute, relying upon the justice of our cause and the valour of our men, who will defend it. Confidence grows as we watch the steady march of France's gallant Army to repel the invader."

HIS VISIT TO THE FRONT.

LONDON, Mar. 31.

His Majesty the King left London on Thursday.

He visited the troops on the Western Front and returned to London on Saturday evening.

A PARENT'S DUTY.

YOUR boy is always cutting scratches or cut or bruised. Because these wounds have healed all right is no sign they always will. Get a bottle of Chamomile Pain Balm and see that every injury is cured for immediately. You can get nothing better and blood poisons is too dangerous a disease to risk. For sale by all Chemists and Stores.

GENERAL KORNILOFF DEFEATED.

Moscow, Mar. 31.

General Korniloff, defeated in the Northern Caucasus, has fled to the mountains.

STATEMENT BY MR. LOYD GEORGE.

FURTHER SACRIFICES FOR FINAL VICTORY.

IMPORTANT MEASURES BEING PREPARED.

LONDON, Mar. 30.

Mr. Lloyd George has issued the following statement:

"During the first few days when the Germans launched their attack, unparalleled in concentration of troops and guns, the situation was extremely critical. Thanks to the indomitable bravery of our troops, who gradually stemmed the advance until reinforcements could arrive and our faithful Ally could enter the battle, the situation has now improved. The struggle, however, is only opening, and no prediction of its future course can yet be made."

"The War Cabinet has been in constant session since the first day and in communication with Headquarters and the French and American Governments. A number of measures have been taken to deal with the emergency."

"The enemy had an innumerable advantage in fighting as one army.

The Allies have taken a very important decision to meet this. With the cordial co-operation of the British and French Commanders-in-Chief, General Foch is charged by the British, French and American Governments to co-ordinate the action of the Allied Armies on the Western Front. It is necessary, in addition, that action should be taken to meet the immediate needs of the moment and to bring into operation certain measures long contemplated.

"A body of our troops who were enveloped in Rœux on March 28 fought the enemy till darkness and then rejoined the main body through a gap in the enemy line."

"The enemy had an innumerable advantage in fighting as one army.

It is reported to-day that the Germans are digging in between Thiepval and Boiselle.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, Mar. 30.

A German official message states:—

We have cleared Arze.

We drove out British and French from parts of the forest on the Somme and the Avre and have captured Beaucourt and Mezieres. French attacks against Montdidier failed.

GERMAN LOSSES ESTIMATED AT 200,000.

PARIS, Mar. 30.

A semi-official message dated March 30 states it is anticipated that the Allied Command will only take the initiative after the expected new strong German attack in the direction of Amiens has been broken.

The Allies are now in a most favourable condition for carrying on the defensive and assuming the offensive.

The Third and Fifth British Armies have been entirely re-constituted with fresh reserves.

It is conservatively estimated that the German losses total 200,000.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT STRUGGLE.

ENEMY ATTACKS BREAK DOWN.

LONDON, Mar. 30.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

North of the Somme there have been local actions only.

The enemy's attacks yesterday at Dernain and Mezieres, south of the Somme, were pressed back by our troops. From the latter village we secured a number of prisoners in counter-attacks. All the enemy's attacks at Dernain broke down after sharp fighting lasting throughout the afternoon.

Our cavalry, during the past week, have fought with great gallantry; both mounted and dismounted, and repulsed the enemy, inflicting heavy losses in numerous engagements.

GENERAL BOTHA'S MESSAGE TO SIR DOUGLAS HAIG.

CAPE TOWN, Mar. 30.

General Botha has cabled the following message to Sir Douglas Haig:

"We are watching with the deepest appreciation the strenuous efforts which you and your gallant men are making in this struggle for the liberties of mankind. We earnestly pray that complete success may crown the heroic and noble stand which the sons of freedom are making under your able leadership."

THE WEATHER BREAKS.

LONDON, Mar. 30.

The War Office states:—

North of the Somme, the situation is unchanged. South of the Somme our positions were maintained.

Heavy attacks on the French front enabled the Germans to gain ground westward of the Avre and southward and south-westward of Montdidier.

The enemy captured the villages of Aubvillers, Grivincourt, Cagny, Mesnil St. Georges, Le Monchel and Avercourt.

Heavy fighting is proceeding eastward of the latter place, the exact situation being unknown.

The weather has broken and there is heavy rain.

FRENCH TROOPS OFFER DETERMINED RESISTANCE.

LONDON, Mar. 30.

An official message from Palestine says:—

Despite stubborn opposition, the operations eastward of the Jordan have continued successfully.

Colonial-mounted troops destroyed several miles of the track of the Hedjaz railway.

We also attacked westward of the Jordan where the left and centre of our line advanced to a maximum depth of two miles on an eight miles front.

We occupied Deir el-Medina, Kh. Umm el-Ikka and Kh. Umm el-Bureit.

BRITISH DESTROYERS MINED.

LONDON, Mar. 30.

A French communiqué states:—

The battle was resumed during the night with renewed violence and now rages on a front of forty kilometres from Moronvilliers to beyond Lassigny.

Our troops, supported by reserves, which continue to arrive, are offering a determined resistance to powerful assaults.

Our airmen, notwithstanding bad weather, made renewed attacks on March 27th and 28th, flying in groups and spraying with machine gun fire and bombs enemy troops in the battle-line and in concentration zones. Several attacks made as many as three sorties in one day, and 17,000 kilograms of

projectiles were dropped on Noyon, Guise and the Ham region. One of our cruiser squadrons in the course of numerous contacts brought down thirteen machines, seven of which were totally destroyed and six seriously damaged. Two of the enemy's captive balloons were set on fire.

SITUATION SATISFACTORY FOR THE ALLIES.

LONDON, Mar. 30.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters telephoned to-day, says:—

"The situation to-day is satisfactory for the Allies."

The slowing down of hostilities is probably a full before the renewed storm and the enemy is making up artillery and reorganising and when this is completed the conflict will re-commence with great intensity.

We are awaiting his next move with the same old spirit of optimism which has never shaken our men throughout the titanic struggle.

Immediately the enemy captured Mezieres we counter-attacked vigorously in face of a terrific machine-gun barrage from the British and French.

We are awaiting his next move with the same old spirit of optimism which has never shaken our men throughout the titanic struggle.

Immediately the enemy captured Mezieres we counter-attacked vigorously in face of a terrific machine-gun barrage from the British and French.

We are awaiting his next move with the same old spirit of optimism which has never shaken our men throughout the titanic struggle.

Immediately the enemy captured Mezieres we counter-attacked vigorously in face of a terrific machine-gun barrage from the British and French.

We are awaiting his next move with the same old spirit of optimism which has never shaken our men throughout the titanic struggle.

Immediately the enemy captured Mezieres we counter-attacked vigorously in face of a terrific machine-gun barrage from the British and French.

We are awaiting his next move with the same old spirit of optimism which has never shaken our men throughout the titanic struggle.

Immediately the enemy captured Mezieres we counter-attacked vigorously in face of a terrific machine-gun barrage from the British and French.

We are awaiting his next move with the same old spirit of optimism which has never shaken our men throughout the titanic struggle.

Immediately the enemy captured Mezieres we counter-attacked vigorously in face of a terrific machine-gun barrage from the British and French.

We are awaiting his next move with the same old spirit of optimism which has never shaken our men throughout the titanic struggle.

Immediately the enemy captured Mezieres we counter-attacked vigorously in face of a terrific machine-gun barrage from the British and French.

We are awaiting his next move with the same old spirit of optimism which has never shaken our men throughout the titanic struggle.

Immediately the enemy captured Mezieres we counter-attacked vigorously in face of a terrific machine-gun barrage from the British and French.

We are awaiting his next move with the same old spirit of optimism which has never shaken our men throughout the titanic struggle.

Immediately the enemy captured Mezieres we counter-attacked vigorously in face of a terrific machine-gun barrage from the British and French.

We are awaiting his next move with the same old spirit of optimism which has never shaken our men throughout the titanic struggle.

Immediately the enemy captured Mezieres we counter-attacked vigorously in face of a terrific machine-gun barrage from the British and French.

We are awaiting his next move with the same old spirit of optimism which has never shaken our men throughout

MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1918.

THE CHINA MAIL.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. CO.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE
 UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
 TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STEATS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hongkong Noon	Connecting Mail Steamer from Colombo	Due Marseilles 1917	Due London 1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO
 Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved
 Hongkong at the time of Booking.
 On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

**SAILINGS DIRECT TO
 SHANGHAI MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.**

S. S.	Leave Hongkong About

Passengers may travel by Railways in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
 Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS (Non-Transhipment),
 IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
 WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
 Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTERHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
 AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS.	Leave Hongkong About	Due at Marseilles if calling about	Due London about

THE INTERMEDIATE SERVICE IS TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
 All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth Furnished with an Electric Bedding Lamp.
 Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
 Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be suspended or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNERS.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expect of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passages, Fares, Freights, Handbooks, Dates of Sailings etc., apply to.

E. V. D. PARR,
 Superintendent.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S. S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10th, 1918.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER
 SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
 Prince's Building, Ice House Street.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE!

PROPOSED SAILING.

From HONGKONG Connecting with FROM COLOMBO

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1st AND 2nd CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For dates of departure, Rates of Freight, apply to
THE BANK LINE, LTD.
 MANAGING AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.
 Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.)

**JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS
 TO
 UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.**

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners or
 Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE LTD.
 Or to Reid & Co., Owners
 General Agents

THE WORLD'S RICHEST BACHELOR.

THE LATE ALFRED ROTHSCHILD.

Alfred Charles de Rothschild of the banking family of that name, who died in London on the night of January 26th, was one of those men who apparently solved the problem of how to be happy although unmarried. He was one of the richest bachelors in the world. He was born in 1842, the second son of the late Baron Lionel de Rothschild of London. He was a partner in the family's London banking house, and was at one time a director in the Bank of England. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge.

Few persons seemed to get more enjoyment out of life than did Alfred Charles de Rothschild. Possessed of enormous fortune, his entertainments were among the star features of the social season in London. He had a magnificent town house in Seymour Place, and there was no more popular host in Mayfair. When not detained in London, he travelled every evening in his own private railway car to Halkin Manor, his beautiful country seat near Tring. He was accompanied by his private hand, which was composed of first class musicians, and by one of his secretaries and two valets. The band performed every night after dinner. "Mr. Alfred," as he was universally called, invariably conducting. Pieces of his own composition often were played.

BUZZETTANTE IN DRESS, MUSIC, ART.

"Mr. Alfred" was a dapper little man, of medium height and slim build, and because he was constitutionally delicate he always had a medical attendant at close call and his amusements were of a sedentary nature. He was the most exquisitely attired member of the Rothschild clan, and his most remarkable physical characteristic was his conspicuously small feet, which were always beautifully shod. He was a dilettante in many things—dress, music, drama and art. In fact, he was a connoisseur in art, and was a trustee of the National Gallery. But he kept his finger on the pulse of business, and spent the whole time from 10 o'clock in the morning until late in the afternoon at the banking house, and thus earned his right to an income of more than \$5 a minute.

He was a little autocratic in his ways, and often evinced his disapproval of anything that offended his artistic eye, having several times created a sensation by suddenly demanding the removal of a gaudy bunch of flowers from the button-hole of some astounded railway porter or minor official whom he encountered in his journeys to and from town. He was especially in favour with royal and Society's grand dames, and his popularity was not lessened by his readiness to subscribe generously to the multifarious charities with which the world in time of peace abounds itself. In war time he gave also. Many of his acts of benevolence, it is said, were done "under the rose."

"Mr. Alfred" did the startling things as an entertainer, and Society will miss his week-ends at Halkin Manor. This house is a stately building, on the style of a French chateau, and the rooms are crammed with valuable bric-a-brac and priceless curiosities and many Dutch, French and English paintings which comprise one of the extraordinary art museums in England. When the late

Kaiser has made an astounding speech in favour of a pan-German peace with annexations, which would, he said, enable the German empire to influence the world. The speech was delivered to a gathering of 5,000 people at Hamburg when the news that the peace had been declared with the Ukraine was received.

The Kaiser said: "Before the world the whole world was walking in wrong paths. God made us go through a hard school to teach us, whether we should walk God made an effort to bring one people after another to fight in the war, and now He sets before the Germans the great task of bringing peace to the world. God desires a peace wherein the world will seek justice and will do good."

The Kaiser has made an astounding speech in favour of a pan-German peace with annexations, which would, he said, enable the German empire to influence the world. The speech was delivered to a gathering of 5,000 people at Hamburg when the news that the peace had been declared with the Ukraine was received.

The Kaiser said: "Before the world the whole world was walking in wrong paths. God made us go through a hard school to teach us, whether we should walk God made an effort to bring one people after another to fight in the war, and now He sets before the Germans the great task of bringing peace to the world. God desires a peace wherein the world will seek justice and will do good."

The Kaiser has made an astounding speech in favour of a pan-German peace with annexations, which would, he said, enable the German empire to influence the world. The speech was delivered to a gathering of 5,000 people at Hamburg when the news that the peace had been declared with the Ukraine was received.

The Kaiser has made an astounding speech in favour of a pan-German peace with annexations, which would, he said, enable the German empire to influence the world. The speech was delivered to a gathering of 5,000 people at Hamburg when the news that the peace had been declared with the Ukraine was received.

The Kaiser has made an astounding speech in favour of a pan-German peace with annexations, which would, he said, enable the German empire to influence the world. The speech was delivered to a gathering of 5,000 people at Hamburg when the news that the peace had been declared with the Ukraine was received.

The Kaiser has made an astounding speech in favour of a pan-German peace with annexations, which would, he said, enable the German empire to influence the world. The speech was delivered to a gathering of 5,000 people at Hamburg when the news that the peace had been declared with the Ukraine was received.

The Kaiser has made an astounding speech in favour of a pan-German peace with annexations, which would, he said, enable the German empire to influence the world. The speech was delivered to a gathering of 5,000 people at Hamburg when the news that the peace had been declared with the Ukraine was received.

The Kaiser has made an astounding speech in favour of a pan-German peace with annexations, which would, he said, enable the German empire to influence the world. The speech was delivered to a gathering of 5,000 people at Hamburg when the news that the peace had been declared with the Ukraine was received.

The Kaiser has made an astounding speech in favour of a pan-German peace with annexations, which would, he said, enable the German empire to influence the world. The speech was delivered to a gathering of 5,000 people at Hamburg when the news that the peace had been declared with the Ukraine was received.

The Kaiser has made an astounding speech in favour of a pan-German peace with annexations, which would, he said, enable the German empire to influence the world. The speech was delivered to a gathering of 5,000 people at Hamburg when the news that the peace had been declared with the Ukraine was received.

The Kaiser has made an astounding speech in favour of a pan-German peace with annexations, which would, he said, enable the German empire to influence the world. The speech was delivered to a gathering of 5,000 people at Hamburg when the news that the peace had been declared with the Ukraine was received.

The Kaiser has made an astounding speech in favour of a pan-German peace with annexations, which would, he said, enable the German empire to influence the world. The speech was delivered to a gathering of 5,000 people at Hamburg when the news that the peace had been declared with the Ukraine was received.

The Kaiser has made an astounding speech in favour of a pan-German peace with annexations, which would, he said, enable the German empire to influence the world. The speech was delivered to a gathering of 5,000 people at Hamburg when the news that the peace had been declared with the Ukraine was received.

The Kaiser has made an astounding speech in favour of a pan-German peace with annexations, which would, he said, enable the German empire to influence the world. The speech was delivered to a gathering of 5,000 people at Hamburg when the news that the peace had been declared with the Ukraine was received.

The Kaiser has made an astounding speech in favour of a pan-German peace with annexations, which would, he said, enable the German empire to influence the world. The speech was delivered to a gathering of 5,000 people at Hamburg when the news that the peace had been declared with the Ukraine was received.

The Kaiser has made an astounding speech in favour of a pan-German peace with annexations, which would, he said, enable the German empire to influence the world. The speech was delivered to a gathering of 5,000 people at Hamburg when the news that the peace had been declared with the Ukraine was received.

Shah of Persia visited Mr. Rothschild's few years ago, the small boy who accompanied him everywhere wrought immense havoc among the many beautiful things in the various suites of rooms and the house had to undergo a thorough renovation after the Oriental visitors departed.

had a private circus.

"Mr. Alfred" had the only private circus in England installed at Halton. It is about one hundred yards in diameter, palinged off and surrounded by trees and other trees. In the winter it is covered with an immense tent. At one side, embowered among the trees, stands the royal box, a rustic building. Inside the tent are seats and settees which are the finest products of modern upholstery. The dressing room is built like a rustic cottage, with its thatched roof, but inside are all the modern accessories of the ring. In the green room is a marvelous clock, made like a tree, which plays tunes, sets silver birds flying through the branches and a rivulet of water flowing. He entertained his guests with performing monkeys, ponies, dogs, gazelles and trained tumblers and acrobats.

Often he had a famous musician, or a prima donna, to entertain his guests.

At one end of the big house is the winter garden, surmounted by a huge crystal dome that sparkles in the sunlight. In the midst of the palms and marble statues is the ring where his private band played.

His beautiful town residence also contains one of the finest private art collections in the world. He published for private circulation two volumes containing descriptions and illustrations of his art treasures.

Thus lived the richest bachelor and Beaumelle of the present day.

INTERNSHIPS AS TRANSPORTS.

The demand for tonnage is still great,

despite the heavy new construction, and the taking over of the enemy ships interned in the United States. From an American paper, we learn that the German ships seized and refitted as army transports include the "Leviathan" ("Leviathan") 54,883 tons, 8,000 officers and men; "George Washington" 52,870 tons, 6,880 officers and men; "America" 23,622 tons, 4,000 officers and men; "Oscilla" ("Mc Vernon") 19,803 tons, 3,830 officers and men; "Kaiser Wilhelm II" ("Agramemnon") 19,361 tons, 3,830 officers and men; "President Lincoln" 18,183 tons, 5,000 officers and men; "President Grant" 18,078 tons, 5,000 officers and men; "Covington" 16,630 tons, 4,000 officers and men; "Groenland" ("Aeolus") 13,105 tons, 2,750 officers and men; "Barbosa" ("Mardon") 12,984 tons, 3,621 officers and men; "Prinzessin Cecilie" 12,984 tons, 3,621 officers and men; "Focahontas" 10,983 tons, 1,840 officers and men; "Friedrich der Große" 10,771 tons, 2,450 officers and men; "Powhatan" ("Huron") 10,521 tons, 2,100 officers and men; "Rhein" ("Suffragette") 10,058 tons, 2,000 officers and men; "Necker" ("Amazon") 9,833 tons, 2,000 officers and men; "Koenig Wilhelm II" ("Macaw") 9,410 tons, 2,000 officers and men.

THE KAISER AND THE DEITY.

The Kaiser has made an astounding speech in favour of a pan-German peace with annexations, which would, he said, enable the German empire to influence the world. The speech was delivered to a gathering of 5,000 people at Hamburg when the news that the peace had been declared with the Ukraine was received.

The Kaiser has made an astounding speech in favour of a pan-German peace with annexations, which would, he said, enable the German empire to influence the world. The speech was delivered to a gathering of 5,000 people at Hamburg when the news that the peace had been declared with the Ukraine was received.

The Kaiser has made an astounding speech in favour of a pan-German peace with annexations, which would, he said, enable the German empire to influence the world. The speech was delivered to a gathering of 5,000 people at Hamburg when the news that the peace had been declared with the Ukraine was received.

The Kaiser has made an astounding speech in favour of a pan-German peace with annexations, which would, he said, enable the German empire to influence the world. The speech was delivered to a gathering of 5,000 people at Hamburg when the news that the peace had been declared with the Ukraine was received.

The Kaiser has made an astounding speech in favour of a pan-German peace with annexations, which would, he said, enable the German empire to influence the world. The speech was delivered to a gathering of 5,000 people at Hamburg when the news that the peace had been declared with the Ukraine was received.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Administrative Orders by Major H. A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant

COMMUNICATION DEPT.

On the Cricket Ground on Wednesday, 3rd April, at 6 p.m. Officers and N.C.O.s. of "A" and "B" Companies will attend. Other Officers and N.C.O.s. may attend if they so desire. Platoon drill will be practised.

LECTURE.

At Headquarters on Friday, 5th April, at 6 p.m. Subject: Military Engineering.

REVIEW BOARD.

The Board will sit at Headquarters from 5.30 p.m. to 6 p.m. on the following dates:—Friday, 5th April, Tuesday, 16th April, and Friday, 20th April.

Orders for Artillery Company by Capt. J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D.

PARADE AT BELCHERS BATTERY.

Tuesday, 2nd April:—7.30 a.m.—Right Half Company. Full drill, with the exception of D.R.F. Class.

8.15 p.m.—Left Half Company. Full drill, with the exception of D.R.F. Class.

Thursday, 4th April:—7.30 a.m.—Right Half Company. D.R.F. Class only.

8.15 p.m.—Left Half Company. D.R.F. Class only.

Friday, 5th April:—7.30 a.m.—Right Half Company. Lay-ers' and Setters' Class only.

Orders for Engineer Company by Captain W. Russell.

29th March to 5th April:—

E. L. MANNING NIGHTS.

Parades as per rosters posted at Headquarters. Engine Drivers at 6.15 p.m. Electricians at 6.30 p.m.

DRILLERS SENT FOR DUTY.

Belchers' Drill Hall: Lyceanus, Capt. James; Stonemasons, 2nd Lieut. Brown.

INSTRUCTION FOR N.C.O.S. AND MEN OF INFANTRY BATTALION ATTACHED

FOR DUTY.

Class 1 at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays.

Class 2 at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Class 3 at Lyceanus at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays under Staff Sergeants, Owendine and Parsons, R.E. Corp. Day and 2nd Corp. Morris, H.K.D.C., at Belchers; and Staff Sergeants, Barclay and White, R.M. and Corp. Williams, H.K.D.C., at Lyceanus.

Note:—There will be no review on 20th March and 1st April.

Detail of duties at Lyceanus from 1st to 18th April inclusive is posted on the notice board at Headquarters for information of all concerned.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan.

PARADES.

"A" COMPANY.

Wednesday, 3rd April:—5.15 p.m.—Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Platoons on Cricket Ground. Platoon drill. Dress, drill order.

Friday, 5th April:—

5.15 p.m.—All subalterns at Headquarters. Tests of Elementary Training.

"B" COMPANY.

Wednesday, 3rd April:—5.15 p.m.—No. 8 Platoon, at Kowloon Dock. Platoon drill.

5.30 p.m.—No. 7 Platoon, on Polo Ground. Hongkong residents will parade at Cricket Club at 5.10 p.m. and proceed by tram to Causeway Bay.

Thursday, 4th April:—

5.15 p.m.—Nos. 5 and 6 Platoons on Cricket Ground. Platoon drill. Dress, drill order.

H.K. Defence. (TWO).

Friday, 5th April:—

5.15 p.m.—All subalterns at Headquarters. Tests of Elementary Training.

MACHINERY CO. COMPANY.

Wednesday, 3rd April:—7.30 a.m.—No. 3 Gun at Headquarters.

5.10 p.m.—Drill at Kowloon Dock. Nos. 1 and 2 Guns only. Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Queen's Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m.

Wednesday, 3rd April:—

5.10 p.m.—Drill at Headquarters, Nos. 4 and 5 Guns only.

Thursday, 4th April:—

5.10 p.m.—Drill at Headquarters. The following men only need attend:—Ptes. Field, Irvine, Lebrum, A. C. D. Logan, C. B. Logan, McKern, Pungit and Stapleton.

ARMED SECTION.

Wednesday, 3rd April:—5.15 p.m.—At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order.

Thursday, 4th April:—

5.15 p.m.—At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifles, signalling section.

The Signallers will be grouped under three heads:—

1.—Trained men.

2.—Untrained men, Class "A."

3.—Untrained men, Class "B."

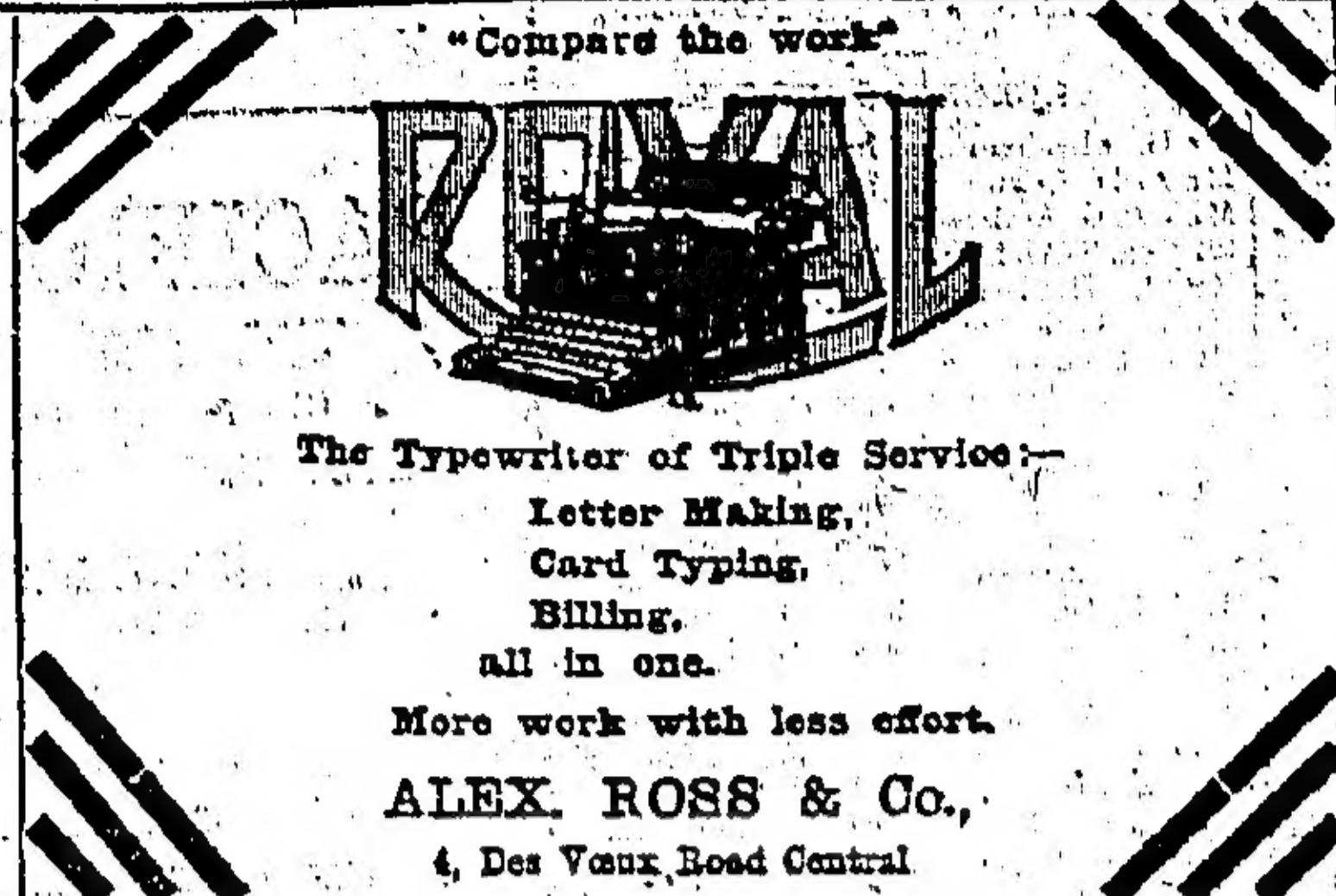
All signallers who have passed out are

in Group 1.

The following untrained men are in Class "A":—Ptes. Barber, Melbourne, Howitt, Mattingly, Graham, Bois, Carter and Barnesby.

The following untrained men are in Class "B":—Ptes. Cherry, Gampert, Jennings, Robinson, Templeton and Wilson.

The whole section will parade until further notice on Tuesdays and Fridays, 5.15 p.m. to 7.15 p.m., at H.K.D.C. Headquarters. Parades for the week: 2nd April and 5th April.



The Typewriter of Triple Service—
Letter Making,
Card Typing,
Billing,
all in one.

More work with less effort.
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
4, Des Vaux, Road Central

MAIL NOTICE

HONGKONG, MONDAY, 1ST APRIL, 1918, 9 A.M.

There will be one delivery of ordinary correspondence and one Collection from the Pillar Boxes on each day.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

OUTWARD MAIIS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAIIS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

For	Per	Date
APRIL		
Keelung	1st, 8.00 a.m.	
Tuesday, 2nd April:—	10.00 a.m.	
Saigon	2nd, 11.00 a.m.	
Japan via Moji	2nd, 1.00 p.m.	
Shanghai and North China	2nd, 5.00 p.m.	
Haiiphong	3rd, 11.00 a.m.	
Swatow	3rd, 11.00 a.m.	
Straits and India via Calcutta	Wednesday, 4th April:—	
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	2.00 p.m.	
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Wednesday, 4th April:—	
Shanghai and North China	Wednesday, 4th April:—	
Philippine Islands	Wednesday, 4th April:—	
Chefoo, and Tientsin	Wednesday, 4th April:—	
Shanghai, N.C., Japan via Nagasaki and Honolulu	Wednesday, 4th April:—	
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Thursday, 5th April:—	
Shanghai, N.C., Japan via Nagasaki	Thursday, 5th April:—	
and Honolulu	Friday, 6th April:—	
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Friday, 6th April:—	
Shanghai, N.C., Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via CANADA	Friday, 6th April:—	
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Wednesday 10th April at 5 p.m.		

* Superscribed correspondence only.

STRETCHER BEARER SECTION.

Tuesday, 2nd April:—

5.15 p.m.—Parade at Headquarters, recruits.

Tuesday, 2nd and Friday, 5th April:—

5.15 p.m.—All units, except "D" Company, at Headquarters on Tuesday and on Friday, under Serjeant Edmonds and Corp. Grimes. Dress, drill order.

"B" COMPANY.

Friday, 5th April:—

5.15 p.m.—All Sections, squad and section drill on Murray Parade Ground. Dress, drill order.

H.K. Defence. (TWO).

Friday, 5th April:—

5.15 p.m.—All Sections, squad and section drill on Murray Parade Ground. Dress, drill order.

Orders for Cadet Company by 2nd Lieut. J. E. W. Board.

PARADES.

Wednesday, 3rd April:—

5.15 p.m.—All subalterns at Headquarters. Tests of Elementary Training.

Orders for Cadet Company by 2nd Lieut. J. E. W. Board.

PARADES.

Wednesday, 3rd April:—

5.15 p.m.—All subalterns at Headquarters. Tests of Elementary Training.

Orders for Cadet Company by 2nd Lieut. J. E. W. Board.

PARADES.

Wednesday, 3rd April:—

5.15 p.m.—All subalterns at Headquarters. Tests of Elementary Training.

Orders for Cadet Company by 2nd Lieut. J. E. W. Board.

PARADES.

Wednesday, 3rd April:—

5.15 p.m.—All subalterns at Headquarters. Tests of Elementary Training.

Orders for Cadet Company by 2nd Lieut. J. E. W. Board.

PARADES.

Wednesday, 3rd April:—

5.15 p.m.—All subalterns at Headquarters. Tests of Elementary Training.

Orders for Cadet Company by 2nd Lieut. J. E. W. Board.

PARADES.

Wednesday, 3rd April:—

5.15 p.m.—All subalterns at Headquarters. Tests of Elementary Training.

Orders for Cadet Company by 2nd Lieut. J. E. W. Board.

PARADES.

Wednesday, 3rd April:—

5.15 p.m.—All subalterns at Headquarters. Tests of Elementary Training.

Orders for Cadet Company by 2nd Lieut. J. E. W. Board.

PARADES.

Wednesday, 3rd April:—

5.15 p.m.—All subalterns at Headquarters. Tests of Elementary Training.

Orders for Cadet Company by 2nd Lieut. J. E. W. Board.

PARADES.

Wednesday, 3rd April:—

5.15 p.m.—All subalterns at Headquarters. Tests of Elementary Training.

Orders for Cadet Company by 2nd Lieut. J. E. W. Board.

PARADES.

Wednesday, 3rd April:—

5.15 p.m.—All subalterns at Headquarters. Tests of Elementary Training.

Orders for Cadet Company by 2nd Lieut. J. E. W. Board.

PARADES.

Wednesday, 3rd April:—

5.15 p.m.—All subalterns at Headquarters. Tests of Elementary Training.

Orders for Cadet Company by 2nd Lieut. J. E. W. Board.

PARADES.

Wednesday, 3rd April:—

5.15 p.m.—All subalterns at Headquarters. Tests of Elementary Training.

Orders for Cadet Company by 2nd Lieut. J. E. W. Board.

PARADES.

Wednesday, 3rd April:—

5.15 p.m.—All subalterns at Headquarters. Tests of Elementary Training.

Orders for Cadet Company by 2nd Lieut. J. E. W. Board.

PARADES.